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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917

大正四年第三種郵便物語

10 CENTS

TUAN WILL RETURN; HE IS PERSUADED BY VICE-PRESIDENT

Hsu Shih-chang and Wang
Shi-chen Both Refuse
Premiership

POLICY ACCEPTED?

Reuter's Says Assurance
Given Cabinet Won't
Be Opposed

THANK PRESIDENT

Party Leaders Congratulate
Him on Maintaining
Constitution's Spirit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—Vice-President
Feng Kuo-chang left for Tientsin,
this morning, to endeavor to persuade
General Tuan Chi-jui to reconsider
his resignation and return to Peking.

It is reliably reported that Vice-
President Feng Kuo-chang's mission
has been successful and Tuan Chi-
jui will return to Peking tonight.

There is every indication that Pres-
ident Li Yuan-hung has considerably
modified his attitude. Yesterday
evening, he entertained to dinner
Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, the
Chief of the General Staff, Wang
Shi-chen and Hsu Shih-chang.

Two Decline Premiership

It is reported that the President
successively asked Hsu Shih-chang
and Wang Shi-chen to accept the
Premiership, which both declined. Li
Yuan-hung then asked Feng Kuo-
chang what should be done, and the
latter said that a further effort
should be made to persuade Tuan Chi-
jui to withdraw his resignation and
offered to go to Tientsin and see him
personally.

President Li Yuan-hung, there-
upon, entrusted the settlement of the
crisis to Vice-President Feng Kuo-
chang, who undoubtedly went to
Tientsin with the assurance that the
President will not further oppose the
policy of the Cabinet. Up to the
present, only Fan Yuan-lien and
Hsu Shih-ying have formally tendered
their resignations, though other
Ministers will undoubtedly go if
Tuan Chi-jui persists in his resignation
but not before their successors
have been appointed.

35 Party Leaders Approve The President's Attitude

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 6.—General Tuan
Chi-jui is staying in Tientsin, at the
residence of General Tuan Tze-kuei,
the former TuTu of Fengtien.

President Li Yuan-hung this
morning received 35 party leaders
of both Houses of Parliament, who
thanked the President for having
maintained the spirit of the con-
stitution during the recent occur-
rences in Peking.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang
left Peking today for Tientsin, in
order to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to
return to Peking. If Tuan should
refuse, either former Minister Hsu
Shih-chang, or the Chief of the
General Staff, Wang Shi-chen, will
be appointed Premier.

President Li Yuan-hung sent the
Vice-Chief of the General Staff,
Chang Tso-pin, to Tientsin, to induce
Tuan Chi-jui to return to Peking. Tuan, however, declined to receive Chang. It is probable
that a mandate, appointing Wang
Shi-chen, the Chief of the General
Staff, acting Premier, will be issued
tomorrow.

General Tuan Chi-jui today sent
to the Tuchans a circular telegram,
in a very pacific tone, in which he
explains the reasons of his resignation,
requesting them to support the
Government in this critical situation.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
50.0 and the minimum 31.5, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 55.9
and 34.2.

Lt. Stewart, Shanghai Scottish, Buried With Full Military Honors

Many Prominent People Attend
Funeral of Officer Who
Died at Maneuvers

The funeral of the late Mr. H. B.
Stewart, 2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scott-
ish, S.V.C., took place at 4:30 o'clock
yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling
Well Cemetery.

The O. C. Artillery detailed a gun
carriage and team, and the O. C.
Shanghai Scottish, the firing party.
At 3 p.m., the gun carriage, firing
party, and Shanghai Scottish, after
having paraded outside the mortuary,
Fearon Road, moved off. Officers of
the S.V.C., N. C. Os, and members of
various units, including the band,
joined the cortège at the Public
Recreation Ground, from whence also
many people joined the procession,
walking directly after the Volun-
teers.

The route from Fearon Road was
Range Road, Chappo Road, Chappo
Road Bridge, Museum Road, Peking
Road, Kiangsu Road, Nanking Road
and Bubbling Well Road.

The band led, followed by the firing
party, the Shanghai Scottish, the
gun carriage, and other units of the
S.V.C. behind.

The cemetery was crowded with
friends of the deceased, but only a
small number were able to get seat-
ing accommodation in the chapel. The
Rev. A. H. Hopkyn Rees conducted
the service, and the following
lieutenants of the S. V. C. carried the
coffin to the chapel and from there to
its resting place: Messrs. Neil, St. G.
R. Clark, Young, Chisholm, Cubbin,
Heaton-Smith, Saker and V. H.
Lanning.

Among those present were Major
Truman, on behalf of the S. V. C.,
and St. George's Society, Major
Pitcher, Mr. J. Johnstone, Chairman
of the British Chamber of Commerce,
accompanied by the whole of the
Committee, Mr. H. Phillips, H. B. M.'s
Consul, Mr. C. M. Bain, representing
the President of St. Andrew's Society,
Mr. H. G. Simms, representing St.
Patrick's Society, Mr. R. K. Kishi,
representing the Japanese Consul-
General, Mr. A. Stephen, Rev. A. J.
Walker, Rev. W. H. Price, Rev. C. J.
Symons, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. A. J.
Stewart and many others of prominent
men.

The chief mourners were Mr. A. L.
Greig and Mr. Ellis Pugh. After
the coffin had been lowered into the
grave, the firing party under Capt.
C. H. Rutherford fired three volleys
in the air; and during the volleys
Piper Webber played "Lochaber
no more." Buglers Ratcliffe and
Ollerdissen sounded the Last Post.

Numerous wreaths were sent,
among those noted being beautiful
ones from Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Pugh,
Mr. J. Waddell, Mr. Norman Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rawsthorne, Mr.
W. N. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.
Greig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richards,
Mr. Ching Li-fong, Mr. H. H. H.
Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. New-
comb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey, Mrs.
A. C. Tweedie, Mr. L. E. Lemire,
Rev. and Mrs. G. Cusines, Mr. and
Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mr. Wm. Nation,
Officers, N. C. Os, and Sappers of the
Engineers, S.V.C., Mr. C. E. Ingalls,
Mrs. Stewart, "Helen and Edith,"
Messrs. Richard Haworth and Co.,
Ltd., Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, Shanghai
Mutual Telephone Co., Shanghai
Lawn Bowls Club, The Asiatic
Petroleum Co., North China Daily
News, Chartered Bank, Banque de
l'Inde Chine, Portuguese Co., S. V. C.,
Members of the Society of St. George,
Northern Lodge of China No. 570, St.
Andrew's Society, Italian Co., S.V.C.,
St. David's Society, Union Church
Sunday School, Mr. T. D. Davy, Mr.
K. J. McEuen, Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, Chamber of
Commerce, Chambre de Commerce
Française de Chine, "A" Co. (British)
S. V. C. Union Church Committee,
Shanghai Municipal Council, Members
of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C.,
and Mrs. Naftaly, Mr. and Mrs. C. R.
Slowley, Mr. W. A. Farley, Mr. W. C.
G. Clifford and Students of the
Language School.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava ... Mar. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakury M. Mar. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tama M. Mar. 13

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23

BRITISH NOW HOLDING LINE ON WEST FRONT EXTENDING 130 MILES

Reaches to Roye, Which Is
Nearest Point to Paris
Germans Retain

HORRORS OF THE ANCRE

Whole Battlefield Is Matted
With Bodies; Have Lain
Unburied for Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Official communi-
qués reveal that the British line
now extends as far south as
Roye, near Noyon, which is the
closest point of the German line to
Paris. The British line from Ypres
to Roye has a length of 130 miles.

Special correspondents describe
the appalling state of the ground
evacuated by the Germans in the
region of the Ancre. Every possible
gun, besides stores, has been re-
moved, but the whole battlefield is
matted with bodies, which have not
been buried for months, while many
of the enemy have been drowned in
the mud, through which they were
unable to wade.

(By wireless).—A German official
communiqué reports: The British
attacked, southward of St. Pierre
Vaast and captured a trench-sector
on the Bouchavesnes to Moislains
road.

We stormed and captured a
French position in Caurières Wood,
on a front of 1,500 meters and repulsed
counter-attacks made during
the night. We captured an important
position in the south-east corner of
Bois des Fossés, taking 578
prisoners, 16 machine-guns and 25
mining-shovels.

There were numerous air-fights
yesterday. The enemy lost eighteen
aircrafts and we lost four.

Paris, March 5.—The official com-
municqué issued this afternoon report-
ed: After a very intense bombard-
ment, in the region of Caurières Wood,
on the right bank of the Meuse, the
enemy violently attacked on a front
of three kilometers between Cham-
brettes Farm and Bezonvau. Re-
peated assaults between Caurières
Wood and Bezonvau failed.

The enemy gained a footing in our
advanced elements, north of Caurières
Wood, but our fire smashed all their
attempts to penetrate the wood, with
heavy enemy losses.

ITALIANS CARRY STRONG POSITION IN MOUNTAINS

Brilliant Action Is Fought 2,700
Meters Up in the Cost-
abellia Group

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5 (By wireless).—An
Italian official communiqué reports:
We brilliantly attacked and
occupied a strong position, at an
altitude of 2,700 meters, in the Cost-
abellia Group, in the Avisio sector.

British Are Lenient With Prisoner-Spy

Is Sentenced to Death, Penalty
Later Being Commuted To
Life Penal Servitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The Press
Bureau reports: A prisoner was
recently condemned to death for
espionage. The finding of the Court
has been confirmed, but the death-
sentence has been commuted to
penal servitude for life.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, March 5.—The statement
that Lu Yung-ting is going to Pe-
king is incorrect. He is only visiting
Hongkong, to return Sir Henry
May's visit.

The mutiny of the troops at Nan-
hing has ended. The escaped soldiers
are being arrested. Only eighty-two
houses were looted altogether and
the Canton Government has promised
to compensate the sufferers.

The Pathway of War

Cathedral at Ypres



This is all that remained of the magnificent Cathedral at Ypres after the artillery outbreak. Only smoking ruins were visible.

BRITAIN WON'T DIVULGE INTENTIONS AT SALONICA

Bonar Law Will Only Say In-
advisable That Expedition
Be Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the House
of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar
Law, during the debate on the army
estimates said that it was quite im-
possible for the Government to
indicate its intentions regarding the
forces at Salonica. He declined to
assist the enemy by saying whether
those forces are intended to be used
for an offensive or defensive.

Referring to the difference of
opinion regarding the advisability of
the expedition, he pointed out that
the war policy, as a whole, could not
possibly be the policy of the British
Government solely. It would be ex-
tremely inadvisable to withdraw the
expedition now. He deprecated the
proposal for a secret session to dis-
cuss the subject.

He acknowledged that difficulties
had arisen with Greece and the Bal-
kans; because the policy of the Allies
differed, but some advance in this
respect has recently been made and
the Allies are carrying out a com-
mon policy. He denied that any
threats were used to induce Rumania
to enter the war and asserted that
there were no reasons to condemn
the Allies.

Colonel Winston Churchill declar-
ed that, in order to achieve a
decisive result at Salonica, larger
armies were required, while the
British tonnage, from various causes,
would steadily diminish.

He admitted that their honorable
obligations to M. Venizelos could not
be brushed aside, and, referring to
this matter and the possibility of
supplementing their man-power from
India and elsewhere, he recalled that,
last year, he urged the Government to
form ten or twelve Indian divisions for
use in 1917. If his suggestion had been ad-
opted, they could now have relieved
for service in France eighty thousand
British troops from Egypt, Salonica and
possibly Mesopotamia.

Colonel Churchill declared that
the tardy action taken by the India
Office, after immense pressure, in
adopting compulsion for Europeans
in India and enabling India to bear
her share of the cost of the war,
was still inadequate and a greater
effort was necessary and possible.
What applied to India also applied
to Africa, where measures have now
been taken which could easily have
been taken last year, with immense
benefit to themselves.

Home Rule at Once Demanded by Motion Before Parliament

Is Championed By T. P. O'Con-
nor; Reid Leads Protest At
Legislation During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the House
of Commons, today, Mr. T. P. O'Connor,
on Wednesday, demanding immediate
Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Geo.
Reid has tabled an amendment, de-
precating such legislation during the
war.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to
participate in the debate, although
he is at present in bed with a cold.

Germany Threatens To Place Prisoners In the Firing Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the Reich-
stag, yesterday, the Minister of War
alleged that prisoners in the hands
of the Allies are exposed to fire and
announced the institution of similar
reprisals and other restrictions on
prisoners in Germany. The Press
Bureau exposed many of the mis-
statements made by the Minister and
demonstrates that the above
allegation is made to disguise the
fact that prisoners in German hands
were employed in the danger zone
long before the French employed
German prisoners on their front.

Despite his agony, Commander
Jones, noticing that the ensign was
not properly hoisted, ordered another
to be hoisted. Then, seeing that the
ship was doomed, he ordered the
crew to don life-belts. Almost im-
mediately, the Shark was torpedoed
and sank and Commander

ROSSETER TO URGE A NEW P. M. FLEET

Vice-President of Pacific Mail
Will Recommend Building Of
Best Boats on Pacific

FOR TWO 26,000-TON SHIPS

Says Conditions in East Are
Such As To Warrant Ex-
pansion of Company

Tokio, March 2.—A new Pacific Mail fleet, including two big liners that will surpass anything now on the Pacific, will be operating between San Francisco and the Far East at no very distant date, if the recommendations that Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice president of the company, will make when he returns to America are acted upon.

Mr. Rosseter, who returned to Yokohama yesterday morning after a two months' tour of the Orient, talked to a reporter about the decisions he has reached as a result of his investigation of conditions in this part of the world. He stated that the situation in the Far East was such, he believed, as to warrant his company expanding, and that he would recommend the building of a new fleet of five vessels.

To Carry 400 Passengers

The two big liners that Mr. Rosseter will urge his company to build will, he believes, surpass in elegance and general equipment, anything now afloat on the Pacific Ocean. They will be equipped with every modern convenience that the Pacific Mail, with its long maritime experience, can devise. They will accommodate 400 first class passengers each, which is 100 more than any liner now operating to the Far East can carry. They will also accommodate 150 second class passengers and a maximum of 1,200 steerage passengers. They will be 650 feet long and 68 feet wide, and will be of 26,000 tons displacement, sailing at 20 knots an hour. There will be a social hall, gymnasium, lounge and smoking room on each. They will also have cargo capacities of approximately 12,000 tons.

Besides these two big liners, three intermediate ships will be built. They will each have accommodations for 100 saloon, 100 second class and 5,000 steerage passengers.

The two larger liners are to replace the Mongolia and her sister-ship Manchuria, but will be considerably larger than those two liners. The other three ships are to replace the vacancies caused by the disposal of the China, Persia and the Nile.

To Transfer Fleet

As soon as these five vessels are completed, the Ecuador, and Venezuela and Colombia, now on the trans-Pacific run, will be placed on the Pacific Mail's Panama line, for which they were originally designed. These three vessels are not considered fast enough to make the long run across the Pacific.

Mr. Rosseter said yesterday that he was anxious to get back to San Francisco, especially to learn what effect the relations of the United States with Germany will have on the prospects of the Pacific Mail Company. Much has happened

since he left San Francisco three months ago that may have a big effect on the future of his company. For instance, in case of war with Germany, it is likely that the United States Government would take over the New York Shipbuilding Company, which was purchased recently by the American International Corporation. As that corporation is one of the controlling concerns interested in the Pacific Mail, the new Pacific Mail fleet would be built in the New York yard. In case the yard is commanded by the Government of course the new fleet for the trans-Pacific run will be delayed.

Mr. Rosseter and the members of his party have been the guests of the Imperial Railway Board since their departure from Mukden. A special car has been placed at their disposal, a courtesy that is seldom extended to persons not in the diplomatic service.

Before leaving Japan, Mr. Rosseter will have interviews with many leading men in Japan, with a view to arriving at a good understanding with representative men of Japan. He and his party are all staying at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. They will sail for San Francisco by the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, on Saturday, March 10.

RECEPTION TO CONSUL GAUSS AND HIS BRIDE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Amoy, February 26.—Mr. C. E. Gauss has just returned from Japan after a month's absence. His trip seems to have been eminently successful as he returned in the best of spirits and in good health and was accompanied by his bride, Mrs. Gauss.

Mrs. Gauss is the daughter of a prominent business man of Los Angeles, California.

The American community had had warning that this might be the purpose of the Consul's visit and had arranged a reception to welcome them to Amoy. Practically the whole American community gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradshaw between 4:30 and 6:00 o'clock and gave Mr. and Mrs. Gauss a very hearty and sincere welcome. Mr. Gauss, though having been in Amoy for a very short time, is popular with every class of the community and those who attended the reception this afternoon decided that Mrs. Gauss could not be less popular than her husband.

The Manila branch was formed three years ago and, though it only has twenty resident members and twenty-six altogether, it has been able to do very good work, as is instanced by the fact that it has raised G.\$1,800 for the Philippines Scholarship Endowment Fund—Mrs. Holt is National Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee and G.\$800 for the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Holt got the Club busy on another matter, too. Of all the things she expected to find in the Club, she said, she most missed the American flag.

The members decided to lose no time in remedying the omission.

There and then they opened a fund

and thirteen dollars was paid in

forthwith, with more promised when the next dress allowance comes in.

It was also decided to send greetings to the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution.

American Woman's Club Planning Garden Fete For Benefit Of The Red Cross

The American Woman's Club meeting at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, came to the decision to change the character of this year's lawn party, which takes place in the early summer and winds up the program for the season. This time, they are going to put it to good use, by allotting it as a benefit for the American Red Cross.

For this purpose, a small sub-committee was appointed to recruit a larger working committee, who will arrange all the details. Suggestions from members as to the form of the fete, or things which could be worked into it, are invited. For instance, one lady made the proposal that they should arrange a moonlight fete, with folk dances.

An entertaining talk was given by Mrs. T. S. Holt, who brought greetings from the American women of Manila. Mrs. Holt is on her way to attend the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, at Washington, D. C.

It is with this organization that Mrs. Holt is particularly interested and, after telling the members how much she regretted not finding a branch of it here, she both surprised and amused them by announcing that, of all places in the East, Shanghai certainly ought to muster a big representation, for the reason that Mrs. C. S. Lobinger, the present President of the Woman's Club, is and has been for three years Regent of the Orient for the Daughters of the Revolution, her ground covering China, Japan and the Philippines. Yet she never had let it be known!

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The chiefs of the various departmental committees rendered reports, one of the most gratifying being Mrs. Woodbridge's announcement that the entertainment recently given under the Club's auspices by pupils of the Blind School, netted \$477.75 for that institution.

To fill the position vacated by Mrs. Cabeldu, Mrs. Herbert Webb, who recently returned from a trip home, was re-elected to her old position of recording secretary.

Although they are mentioned towards the end, two of the most appreciated items on the afternoon's program were the performances by Miss Waite and Mrs. Gordon S. Morse. The former, who has a delightful soprano voice, is a stranger to Shanghai concert platforms, but we doubt if she will be for long, after the treat she gave the Club members. She sang Gounod's "Ring Out, Wild Bells" and Massenet's "Elegy," for both of which she was enthusiastically applauded. Mrs. Morse is not so well-known as some other violinists in Shanghai, but, as previously noted, she scored a triumph at the matinee concert on Monday and she was equally as good yesterday.

The ten hostesses of the afternoon were the ladies of Nanyang and Harvard Medical College. Mrs. Seeman and Mrs. Houghton being in charge, assisted by Mrs. Clapp, Miss Crissman, Mrs. Kilgore, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Sweet.

News Briefs

The calendar of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., circulated by Shewan, Tomes and Co., is the thing for patriotic Britons to hang in their offices. Back of a rampart is the Union Jack, in charge of a sturdy sailor and its guard is composed of units representative of various countries of the Empire. Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. have sent round a daily interchangeable calendar, of horse-

The Jewish festival of Purim will be celebrated on Thursday night, March 8, by a masquerade ball to be given at the Jewish School, Whampoo Road. A percentage of the receipts will be devoted to an Allied cause. Tickets at Moutrie's.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

The play is in active rehearsal, and accounts all agree that it is going to be something special. The first dress rehearsal took place last night and another on Thursday prepares the way for the first night, which will be Saturday.

will take a long time to starve the Briton out. A friend from England writes "Things are not so bad. We are all very cheerful despite the fact that eggs will soon be sixpence each. Two new-laid for breakfast is now considered an economic crime."

I saw a maid with her head bent low And her cheeks a-blush with a burning glow,
And a guilty look in her downcast eye
And with every step she heaved a sigh.

She heaved a sigh
And I said: "O why,
Sweet maid is that tear in your downcast eye?"

The maid looked up as a bird in flight,
And she said in a tearful, trembling

fright:

"You see a sinner, O pity her.
Who had TWO eggs with her break-
fast, sir.

With her breakfast, sir.
And the salt tears blur
Her eyes for those eggs—O pity her!"

I raised my hands o'er humbled head
And to soothe her sorrow I softly said:
"Cheer up, my child, and go, sin no more
In the matter of eggs till the war is o'er;

Till the war is o'er
And we've stocked our store,
In the matter of eggs, go, sin no more!"

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES TO LET:

No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert Modern house, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms. Tennis Court. Tls. 125.00.

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No. 18 Rue Corneille: Newly-built, detached residence, modern in all respects. Tls. 125.00 per month.

HOUSES FOR SALE:

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Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property. Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchens and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven room, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 16,000: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

Tls. 15,000: Seven rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement.

LAND FOR SALE

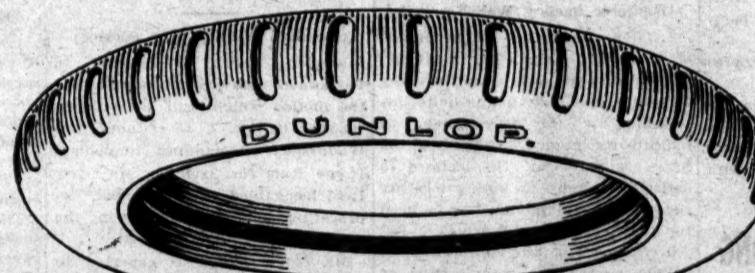
On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

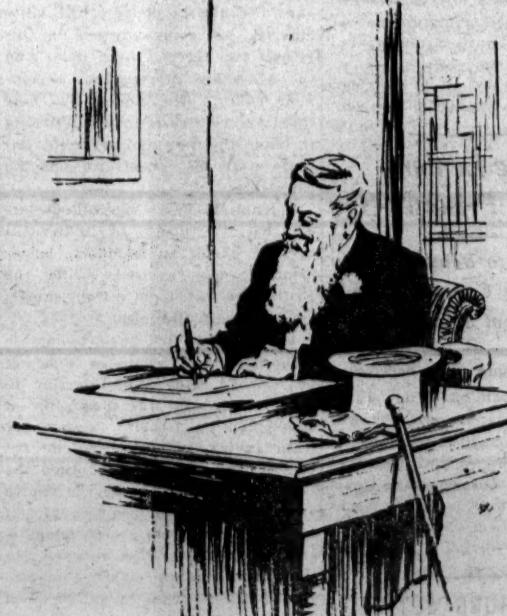
Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.



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IT ALL DEPENDS

upon yourself. If you keep the tyres properly inflated, fill up cuts promptly, and are easy with your clutch and brakes and in cornering, the casing of your worn grooved cover should be sound enough to be successfully retreaded at about a third of the cost of a new cover, and on the average should run nearly as far.



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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre
Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Cables: Pneumatic.



Air-Float
TALC

the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

ASSORTED ODORS
Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac;
also Borated, Baby Talc and
Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.

Talcum Puff Co., Mrs.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Connell Bros.
Company.

Oriental Agents,
Shanghai,
Hongkong and
Manila P. I.

Numbers Alone Annihilate, Must Be Maxim Of Victory

Times' Military Correspondent Says Allies Do Not Yet Possess Superiority Which Alone Can Guarantee Success

In the following article Colonel Repington declares that, accepting even the pre-war standard of two or three to one as the numerical preponderance indispensable to the attacker, the Allies do not yet possess anything like this superiority, while victory depends upon their obtaining it. Colonel Repington complains that, since the last of the new Armies was raised, Britain has been very remiss in the creation of new divisions, in this respect having departed from Lord Kitchener's original conception. For much of this remissness he blames the late Cabinet, some of whose members thought more of trade than of victory.

(By The Times Military Correspondent) number of French, British, and Belgian divisions, even after taking into account the varying strengths of divisions on the two sides, is not yet such as to promise a decision in offensive war. The offensive devolves upon us in other that we may evict the enemy from the territories of our Allies which he holds, and such offensive, against modern means of defence, demands a great superiority of strength, particularly in heavy guns, but also in infantry and in all the other modern military machinery of war. Before the war we supposed that a two, or even three to one superiority was not too great for an attacker, and it must be repeated again and again that we have nothing like this superiority, and victory depends upon obtaining it.

It is always possible for the Germans to place in the West the floating balance of strategic reserves which they used against Rumania, and if, in the year 1917, we only employ against the enemy a slight superiority of force, nothing better than slight success can reasonably be anticipated. Over and over again in this war the Nelsonian maxim that numbers alone annihilate has been shown to be correct, and consequently our primary aim now must be to provide these numbers, both of men and guns.

The simplicity of this theme is its greatest weakness, for civilian intelligentsia revolts against a suggestion which appears so ordinary and so brutal. It is for this reason that soaring mind turn disgusted from the West and seek elsewhere and ardently for a theater of war where a victory may be obtained at less

cost, and by some trick of legerdemain which will turn the difficulty of beating the chief army of the principal enemy in the decisive theater—which is actually the only thing that matters. This research for secondary objectives has carried us to a number of distant theaters, where we have reaped small profit, has dispersed our armies, and has rendered success in the decisive theater proportionately more difficult to achieve. Even now there are minds which seek everywhere but in the West for new fields to conquer, and the existence of most General Staffs becomes burdensome by waste of time caused by exposing the follies of these suggested adventures.

Evidently the first desideratum for attaining the objects which we have in view is the adoption of a sane strategy, and the recognition by all and sundry that bad strategy, can never be good policy. We have been through deep waters and we are not out of them yet, because a certain number of Allied politicians would neither acknowledge the sphere nor appreciate the functions of strategy. But, since the Rome Conference, we begin to hope that this heavy weather is clearing up, and that we are in a fair way at last of following the advice of competent soldier, amongst whom General Cadorna and Sir William Robertson are in the front rank, while our field leaders in all theaters are deserving of every confidence.

The Kitchener Plan

Given that our Munitions industries are now working at their full capacity and will continue to do so, our crying need is for more divisions and more men. We can obtain fresh divisions in the West by three means: first by sending to the Western front as many as possible of the divisions dispersed elsewhere, secondly by copying the system divisions, and the Germans for the expansion of their initiated by thirdly by the creation of quite new divisions at home and in our Dominions and possessions overseas. Since the last of our New Armies was raised we have been very remiss in the creation of new divisions, and have, by this neglect, departed from the original conception of Lord Kitchener, which was wholly good. Anyone who cares to turn back to The Times of August 15, 1914, will there find the outline sketch of this conception. This article was written after a long talk of the late Field Marshal with the writer, and there

is no harm in saying now that the proof was revised by Lord Kitchener and approved by him.

The particular point is that Lord Kitchener proposed to continue, day by day and year by year, the development of fresh forces, whereby he anticipated that when other Powers were exhausted we should be most capable of continuing the war. This plan gradually lapsed for many reasons, chief amongst which was the recruiting muddle, which landed us in a dreadful mess in the autumn of 1915, and is even at the present day far from being cleared up. There was a party in the late Cabinet which thought more of trade than of victory, and, to the malevolent action of this party the writer has no hesitation in assigning the main responsibility for the prolongation of the war. This care for trade brought up the value of our exports to 500 millions in 1916, almost a record, but what advantage accrued from reaching such figure at the cost of prolonging a war which imposed a charge upon us of 2,000 millions a year no one attempted to explain.

Our supreme interest, and our most real economy, was to finish the war quickly, but the contrary course

was taken of fostering trade at the expense of recruiting, with the result that we have not yet obtained the necessary superiority of force.

We could neither complete existing establishments in the winter of 1915-1916 nor create new forces

hypothesized by Lord Kitchener's

plan and the balance of power,

though inclining to our side, did not incline far enough to cause the enemy's scale to kick the beam. We left 4,000,000 men of military age in civil life, thanks to the boatholes left in the Service Acts and to the List of Certified Occupations. Never

was any military policy more pennywise and more pound foolish.

We have now a new and a vigorous Government, based in power for the purpose of winning the war, and we confidently expect the measures which the situation demands. We need another 60 divisions in the West, and we are able to obtain them by a resort to the three courses to which the writer has briefly alluded. The necessary men exist, and there is every probability that the appearance of these new divisions in the field will decide the war. It should be the same for the campaign against Turkey. We must have done with half-measures and petty expedients and recognize that the time has come, not to prolong the war by military homeopathy, but to end it by resorting to the grand manner of ancient Rome, the only prototype in history of the British Empire.



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Electricity Department

Owing to the delayed despatch from the manufacturers of new generating plant for the Riverside extensions, and inasmuch as the connections to the electricity supply mains have already reached the safe limit that can be supplied from the existing plant, as from March 15th and until further notice application for the connection of electric light installations can only be dealt with as disconnections occur. A waiting list will be opened in which applications for connection will be dealt with in the priority of their receipt.

The applications for connection received each month greatly exceed the requests for disconnections, consequently prospective consumers will necessarily have to wait longer than they would under normal circumstances, before their installations can be connected.

It is hoped that these restrictions may be removed in the Autumn, but these precautionary measures are being taken by the Electricity Department in order to safeguard the interests of existing consumers.

Consumers who remove from one house to another will be considered as existing consumers and there will be no delay in connecting the supply to their new premises.

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Labor Party Detains Hughes In Australia

Their Obstructive Policy Results in Dissolution Of Federal Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, March 4.—Owing to the obstructive tactics of the Labor Party, the Federal Government has suddenly announced a dissolution of Parliament, which entails an indefinite postponement of the visit of Mr. W. M. Hughes to England.

ALLIES POOL SUPPLIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 4.—An inspired statement shows that the conference of the Allies in Petrograd has afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies and their unwavering fidelity to their common cause. The conference decided measures for the better distribution of the common resources of the Allies.

New Papers Required For Entry To Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, March 1.—New regulations for the delivery of Russian passports and Consular certificates for entering Russia, having been enforced, by a law dated October 25, 1916, interested persons are notified that they must provide themselves with new documents, drawn up according to the rules prescribed by the said law. Entrance into Russia with Russian passports and Consular certificates delivered under the previous regulations will be permitted only until March 1 (14) of this year.

BIG ITALIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 4.—The subscriptions of the new loan at present total two and one half milliard lire, of which 1,720,000,000 lire is new money.

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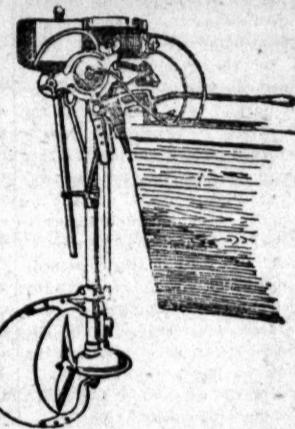
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To Please

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

60,000 BOSTONIANS HIT SUNDAY'S TRAIL

Evangelist Closes Ten Weeks' Campaign, His Most Successful Yet

RECEIVED OVER \$50,000

Addressed 1,200,000 in Tabernacle—Effect Confined To Evangelical Protestants

Boston, January 21.—The Rev. William A. Sunday tonight finished a ten weeks' evangelistic campaign in Boston with the most enthusiastic and most successful meeting in his twenty-two years of religious work. Two thousand converts "hit the trail" at the last meeting in the Huntington Avenue Tabernacle, the largest number ever recorded in a Sunday meeting. For the four meetings held today the total of trail hitters was 5,100—also a record for a single day—and the grand total for the campaign reaches nearly 60,000 more than 25,000 higher than the number won in any of the evangelist's previous efforts.

The only falling off was in the free-will offering, with which the evangelist is paid, which here will run between \$50,000 and \$51,000—lower by a few hundreds than the contribution of Philadelphia in 1915.

The Tabernacle, seating nearly 17,000 people, was emptied after each of the four meetings and promptly filled up again by the thousand who had been shivering in the cold outside. Enormous crowds were turned away each time, too late to get inside before every seat was gone. One boy climbed up on the roof, got in through a skylight ventillator, slid down a pillar, and was rewarded by a seat on the platform. The evangelist was greeted by hysterical waves of applause at each appearance, and throngs of people followed his limousine as he left the grounds, waving farewells and hammering on the windows of the car to attract his momentary attention.

At the last two of today's meetings Mr. Sunday preached the same sermon, taking as his text, "And He said, Tomorrow." It was a warning of the imminence of death and the peril of dying unsaved. The evangelist closed it with verses containing the lines:

Farewell to the sinners!
I'm free from your blood.
I've delivered my message:
I'll leave you with God.

Invited Over a Year Ago

Sunday was invited to Boston by a group of ministers of Evangelical Trinitarian Churches more than a year ago. The local committee which prepared the way for his campaign was headed by Allan C. Emery, head of a prominent wool house and well known both in business circles and religious work, and had as its Executive Secretary Arthur W. Robinson, who for fifteen years had held a similar position with the evangelistic Association of New England. More than 46,000 preliminary neighborhood prayer meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 615,000. Boston and its satellite cities as far as Braintree and Lynn were thoroughly organised beforehand, in accordance with the regular system of the Sunday campaigns. The Executive Committee included a number of men of prominence and wealth and its efficiency is shown by the fact that nearly \$100,000 was raised to meet the expenses of the campaign, aside from the free will offering which goes to the evangelist. Out of this sum nearly \$40,000 was required for the tabernacle building, erected in Huntington Avenue opposite the opera house. The administrative expenses also included two-thirds of the salaries of the evangelist's staff.

of eighteen helpers, the other third being paid by Mr. Sunday himself out of the free will offering. This sum is greater by more than \$40,000 than any ever raised elsewhere for a Sunday campaign.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trail-hitters. The total includes many church members reconsecrating themselves for Christian work. In Philadelphia, which was Mr. Sunday's record town hitherto, the trail-hitters numbered 34,479; in Detroit, 27,192; in Baltimore, 23,085; in Syracuse, 20,963. Hearers Numbered 1,200,000

The attendance at the meetings, it is admitted, has been somewhat overestimated. Yet the big tabernacle has been crowded at almost every meeting except during the period just before the holidays; and at the night meetings in the first and last weeks of the campaign, when the vestibules have been thrown open, with a resultant increase of some 4,000 or 5,000 in seating capacity, there have been thousands turned away. Altogether it is probably safe to say that at least 1,200,000 have attended the tabernacle meetings; and an average of perhaps 40,000 persons per week, according to leaders of the campaign, have been reached in the shop meetings, prison meetings, and other gatherings outside the building.

From this point of view the Sunday revival in Boston has been a success unparalleled in recent years. But there is another side to the matter. The number of genuine converts to Christianity among the trail hitters is something which can hardly be estimated for a long time to come, but it is certainly much less than the total number which has been tabulated day after day in the Boston papers. On one of the closing nights of the campaign the evangelist asked all of those in the audience who were professing Christians to stand up; and of the 15,000 or 16,000 people in the tabernacle only a few hundred remained seated. Yet that night almost a thousand persons hit the sawdust trail. Stories are floating about Boston of great numbers of "repeaters" who have been employed either by the Sunday staff or by the local committee to come forward night after night and clasp the evangelist's hand, incidentally swelling the total of converts. These stories, apparently, have no basis whatever in fact. The newspaper men who have been sitting on either side of the pulpit night after night ever since the meetings started, and who have closely scrutinised every face that passed the evangelist, say that the repeaters have been very, very few, and that those few were mostly notorious drunkards who eventually honestly professed conversion.

Hit the Trail to See 'Billy'

But another factor which apparently has increased the number of trail hitters lies in the fact that auditors in the rear of the tabernacle get only a distant view of the evangelist, and that many of them find their only chance to see him face to face in coming forward with the penitents at the close of the meeting. Many others of the regular attendants at the revivals are filled with religious fervor at the close of nearly every sermon and come forward again and again. It is not denied of course, that an immense amount of good is accomplished when persons who are already church members are stirred by the evangelist's sermons to make public profession of their desire to be more effective Christians than they have been in the past, but if these persons, and those who simply want a closer look and those who come forward purely as a lark, and those who are moved by a momentary emotional impulse which has passed away the next morning are eliminated, the total of trail hitters would probably be considerably reduced in Boston as elsewhere.

It is the judgment of The New

York Times correspondent, after collecting all the information available, that the effect of Sunday's campaign has been confined, in substance, to some 20 per cent of the population of Boston metropolitan district—this 20 per cent being the persons who are either members or sentimental adherents of the Evangelical Trinitarian churches that have supported the campaign.

The total number of co-operating churches was 366. These 366 churches have somewhat under 120,000 members, and the total of their adherents probably amounts to nearly 250,000 out of a total population of nearly 1,200,000 in the districts affected. There are perhaps 250 other Protestant churches in this section, including eighty-five Unitarian congregations, but the region is predominantly Catholic.

Estimates of the percentage of Catholics in the City of Boston ranges from 50 to 70; the highest authority of one of the principal Protestant churches puts it at 65. Outside the city the percentage is not so high, but it is admitted by Protestant leaders that Catholics are in the majority over Eastern Massachusetts.

Invited to Meet Unitarians

In his campaign in other cities Sunday has directed some of his most vigorous attacks against the Unitarians and the Universalists, and Christian Scientists have also come in for many harsh words from him. There was naturally much curiosity as to the attitude which he would take in the stronghold of these faiths, and the Unitarian Ministers' Association of Boston decided to meet the problem half way. They invited Sunday to attend their meeting on Monday, Nov. 13, the day after his campaign opened, and to address them. The Rev. H. H. Saunders, one of the high officials of the American Unitarian Association, described the purpose of this invitation very clearly. "We wanted to give him a chance to meet our ministers, to talk to them, and to listen to them," he said. "We wanted to show him that we were a body of sincere Christian gentlemen. It was for Mr. Sunday to decide what attitude he would assume after that."

The meeting was held and Sunday delivered an exposition of his theology, with denunciation of the theory of evolution and emphasis on the bright flames of hell. Not many of the ministers would comment on it afterward, but the substance of the remarks of those who would was that it was "rather amusing." The Unitarian churches after that maintained an attitude of cold neutrality toward the Sunday movement.

Sunday let them very much alone. Occasionally there would be a passing reference, rather disapproving, but usually more or less focular, to the Unitarians in one of his sermons. Two nights before the end of the campaign he came out in a sermon and attacked the Harvard Faculty, declaring that the students would have been enthusiastic for him if the attitude of the Faculty had given them a chance. But he attacked the Professors on the ground that many of them were atheists; he did not criticise them as Unitarians. And so mild were his references to the church by comparison with what he had said in other cities that The Boston Herald was moved to say editorially that Boston seemed to have affected Mr. Sunday much more than Mr. Sunday had affected Boston.

Unitarians Plan a Counter-Campaign

Nevertheless the Unitarians are not going to let the Sunday campaign remain unanswered. On the second Sunday in February they will hold a mass meeting in Symphony Hall, which will be the opening of a movement to counteract his teachings and the effect of his mental and spiritual attitude. "He has left a pretty dark background for the white figure of Truth," said a prominent Unitarian clergyman. "We want to turn on the light."

Boston is the capital city not only of Unitarianism but of Christian Science. The Christian Scientists, again, have been let off more easily by the evangelist here than else-

where. He has criticised them slightly now and then, but they have consistently refused to answer officially to notice him in any way.

During a week or two about the middle of his campaign the evangelist began to preach sermons on hell, and the attendance fell off noticeably at that time. Unitarians, Universalists, and Christian Scientists are inclined to attribute this decrease in interest to the lack of enthusiasm over doctrines of eternal damnation in a city where these religious bodies have been spreading the doctrine that there is no hell; but, as these sermons came in the period just before Christmas, the drop in attendance at that time is believed by many disinterested observers to have been due only to the distractions of the holiday season.

To the Catholics Mr. Sunday has always been more or less deferential. But here he met with official opposition expressed in an editorial in The Pilot, the organ of Cardinal O'Connell, on Dec. 2, which said: "Catholics are not allowed to take part in these meetings, and if they do they commit sin."

The Church, however, did not adopt a militant attitude on the question of the Sunday meetings, and when the cards signed by trail-hitters who desired to become connected with the Catholic Church were turned over to the archdiocesan offices the Cardinals' secretary wrote a cordial letter of thanks to Mr. Robinson. Nevertheless, the leaders of the Sunday movement say that Catholic opposition was felt very noticeably in the shop meetings and other outside gatherings.

The great mass of the population represented by the Catholic Church has not been appreciably affected; the great mass of New England aristocracy, the aristocracy of culture and wealth, which is situated for the most part within the Unitarian Church, has hardly been touched; Universalism and Christian Science have been moved very little indeed, and the Episcopalian have been to a considerable extent outside the field of the revival. In general, the movement has been confined to the Evangelical Trinitarian churches which backed Sunday's campaign, and its tangible effect must be sought partly in an actual increase in the membership of these churches coming for the most part from persons already inclined by inheritance, sentiment, or affiliation to their doctrinal views, and perhaps more largely in a quickening of the religious life of the churches themselves.

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CHEFOO WAKES UP AS MILD WEATHER COMES

One of the Hardest Winters On Record; Hair Net Trade Developing

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chefoo, March 1.—After a winter of unusual severity, Chefoo is once again beginning to show signs of returning to life. The weather during the past week or two was exceedingly mild and removed all the packs of ice, etc., which lined the sea shore. Since the end of December the harbor here had been practically frozen over, and there were days when all work afloat had to be abandoned. While in former years the harbor has had a certain quantity of ice, it is doubtful whether shipping has ever been so much disorganized by it, as was the case this year.

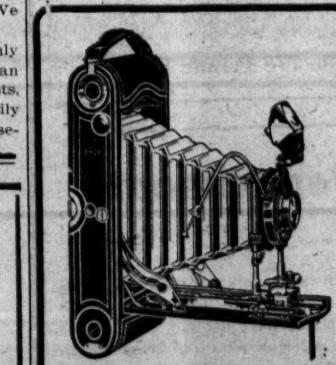
Naturally the work of the construction of the breakwater has been retarded but the advent of the warmer weather has enabled operations to commence again and the tugs of the Netherlands Harbor Works are once more going to and fro.

It is refreshing to see some of the regular coasters appearing once more, for during the very severe weather Butterfield and Swire's ships seemed to be the only ones on the regular run. If one could judge from the droves of coolies that are passing

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THIRTY MILLION SANDBAGS

Advance On El Arish Possible Only After Many Months' Organisation

(From W. T. Massey in Times)

With the Desert Column, December.—The advance on El Arish by the Desert Column was only possible after many months of elaborate and skilful organisation, backed up by great energy. The story of the defences of the Canal, a part of which I now relate, is one of deep interest to the Allies, and it should also prove a valuable lesson to neutrals, whose deep-laden shipping passing along the waterway is bringing them much wealth, with no responsibility to share in the burden of protecting it.

The task was one of enormous magnitude. The Army in Egypt has worked with splendid spirit, it has conquered a desert, and it has brought into being civilising influences which will continue when this war becomes history. The results of the tremendous effort will remain, and posterity will pay homage to the courage and endurance of the soldiers no less than to the wisdom of the direction of the campaign.

The Turks' expedition in February, 1915, conclusively proved to them the necessity of roads and railways to support an attack. They began to make railways, but their lines never reached within 100 miles of the Canal; doubtless the problem of transport was at the time too big for the enemy to tackle. But they built roads a considerable distance into Egyptian territory, and along these highways motors with supplies continued to run. In these days when long-range artillery could threaten traffic in the Canal you could not protect shipping by merely sitting down on the banks to await attack. Therefore the line of defence must be sufficiently far east of the Canal to deny any ground within effective artillery range, and railways and roads were thus required equally for defence and attack. We have many of them from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez, and each is a necessity. They afford the means not merely for the constant supply of stores and material for all parts of the line, but they provide a scheme of infinite value for the reinforcement of any threatened place. Were it not for the railways and motor roads the defence might require a force twice the size of that which is doing its work so thoroughly, and if the expenditure of money has been an economy in men, the price was worth the result.

There are Decauville railways, lines of meter gauge, and a remarkable railway of standard gauge. Running over it today are London and South-Western Railway engines, with loads as heavy as they have hauled between Southampton Docks and Nine Elms. Without cessation night and day, week in, week out, they move on a journey out and home of 200 miles to time-table jealously guarded by R.T.O.'s and their staffs.

Along the Northern Route by Rail

In the early days of August, when a Turkish division ran into a hornet's nest at Romani, that place was a railhead. During the battle construction was stopped, but immediately the Turks retraced their steps from El-er-Abd, the work was resumed, and track laying has progressed at an average rate of a kilometer a day.

During this month the pressure on the standard gauge line has been extremely heavy, but now, as its mileage increases and its work be-

U. S. Middleweight Champion



Al McCoy is reported matched to fight Lee Darcy, the Australian champion, early this month for the world's middleweight title. They should draw a big house.

comes greater, a metrogauge line relieves it by carrying all the supplies Romani and the district west of it require. We thus have a 30 miles non-stop run, and the old third class coaches, which serve as Pullman or sleeping cars, according to the hour of departure, rattle and sway more vigorously than ever. But you appreciate a sense of power in these trains which overrides any desire for comfort, for you know the resource of the military railwayman never fails to get you to your destination whatever happens.

Guarding the lines of communication has been simplified by the occupation, with strongly-enriched garrisons, of some positions a considerable distance south of the railway. It is difficult to prevent the raid of a small party but the nearest Turks to the line, save those opposing us, are tied to an oasis at least two days' trek away to the south, and they are very carefully watched by aeroplanes and mounted patrols. The consequences of a little raid would not be serious; the possibility of a substantial force reaching the railway and holding them for such a length of time as would endanger the desert column is rendered out of the question by the nature of the defences of the line, by strategic roads, which almost double the marching powers of infantry in the desert, and by the reports of airmen.

To take Duweida and Romani as examples, it may be said if the defences of these places were sufficient in the spring and summer to beat off most determined attacks, the success of an enemy is impossible now that new and more important schemes are finished. The Romani of today is quite different from the Romani of August.

Thirty million sandbags! A prodigious number, truly, but think of the labor of filling them and putting them into position! Yet even this was lighter work than cutting the trenches of which the sandbags form the parapets. A trench 2ft. wide and 6ft. deep will want an excavation 15ft. wide at the top, so that hurdles backed with canvas to prevent sand percolating through crevasses may be securely anchored in the sand. When this is done the sand is returned to the back of the hurdles or sandbag revetment, the

Basketball

A game of basketball between teams from the U.S.S. Wilmington and U.S.S. Cincinnati will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. There will be a charge of 20 cents each for tickets.

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of the Imperial Ballet, Petrograd

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Russian Country Dances, Mazurkas, English Dances, Etc.

(No charge for admission)

And on SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10, in the BALL ROOM, during INTERVALS, from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. Dancing as usual from 10 p.m.

Tickets of Admission \$2.00 each.

Practical Training For Chinese Students Of Engineering Advocated

Before the Engineering Society of China, yesterday afternoon, a paper was read by Mr. A. C. Clear, M. Inst. C. E., and Mr. D. P. Griffith, A. M. Inst. C. E., Ire., on the "Education and Training" of Chinese Students in Engineering.

The subject, said the authors, was suggested to them by enquiries from several technical colleges in China as to whether the present method of college training of Chinese engineering students may be considered satisfactory and if improvement is desired, what suggestions could be made to bring it about. As the authors did not know the methods adopted in teaching at the various colleges sufficiently in detail, they said that no criticism was intended, but they had endeavored to make suggestions for discussion which would tend to lessen the difficulties which engineers encountered in dealing with students fresh from college.

The principal difficulty, they said, appears to be the capacity of the average student to absorb information from text-books and his failure to apply such knowledge in practical work. This was greatly aggravated by the fact that memorizing has played such an important part in the system of education for generations back, which appears to have developed the Chinese mind in a marvellous manner so that whole pages of text-books and formulae can be committed to memory.

After suggesting early educational methods, the authors discussed the technical education of students and emphasized the importance of having professors with a practical knowledge of their subjects, and not purely technical men, as is usually found to be the case in China. Combined with their college training students should be taken on visits to works yards engineering works in course of construction, to illustrate their technical work. The college field work, such surveying, should be done under the strictest supervision and absolute accuracy insisted upon.

In conclusion, the authors mentioned the method lately adopted by the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways for the treatment of Chinese engineers from the time they leave college to the time they reach the position of Senior Assistant Engineer, and hoped that the Government may be induced to adopt it generally and so make transfers and interchanges of students, thus giving them an infinitely wider range of possibility than at present, and effectively checking the pernicious habit of positions being given without regard to the qualifications of the recipient. Engineering, such men are particularly dangerous when it is considered that upon the proper carrying out of their work public safety may depend.

Temperance Cocktail Meets With A Brutus

The expert drink mixer of the Anti-Alcoholic Committee of the New York Health Department got busy recently in an effort to produce a strictly temperance cocktail. This is the result:

"Take a lump of sugar, and place in the bottom of a glass. Add two drops of bitters and a dash of grapefruit juice. Pour in three fingers of grapefruit juice and the juice of half an orange. Serve in a whisky glass half full of cracked ice."

The new receipt was given to Dr. Charles F. Baldwin, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, for publication, but he decided it was unfair to inflict the mixture on the public until he had given it a trial, which he proceeded to do. The result was that he added the following to the directions:

"Mix carefully and pour in the sink."

based upon the requirements of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Practical work and practical methods should form a large part of this final course which would tend to lessen the gulf which at present exists between the knowledge of a student fresh from college and that necessary for a practical career, at the same time making a student of more value to his employers.

The authors then proceeded to lay down a course for the student fresh from college and mentioned what kinds of work he should be sent on particularly emphasizing that punctuality and strict discipline should be insisted upon.

In conclusion, the authors mentioned the method lately adopted by the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways for the treatment of Chinese engineers from the time they leave college to the time they reach the position of Senior Assistant Engineer, and hoped that the Government may be induced to adopt it generally and so make transfers and interchanges of students, thus giving them an infinitely wider range of possibility than at present, and effectively checking the pernicious habit of positions being given without regard to the qualifications of the recipient. Engineering, such men are particularly dangerous when it is considered that upon the proper carrying out of their work public safety may depend.



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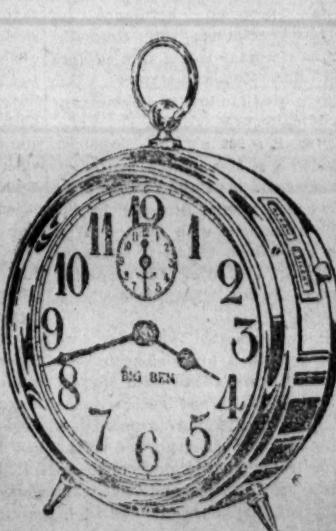
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, MARCH 7, 1917

The Crisis In Peking

A REUTER'S telegram from Peking received late last night indicates that peace has been declared between President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chih-jui and that the latter is returning to Peking. No details are given beyond the statement that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has been the mediator, but this is of special significance in view of the reports which have been circulated that General Feng was to succeed General Li as President within a fortnight.

The Vice-President, as is well-known, is one of the most prominent candidates for the succession to the presidency of China, but we have doubts as to whether he wants the chair at the present moment.

President Li, as we pointed out yesterday, is trying to uphold Parliament and the Constitution and there is every reason for believing that he has the full support of the Vice-President in this course. There is further evidence that Parliament also is supporting the President.

The return of the Premier to Peking is a good sign for peace in China in any event. It must be interpreted as meaning that he has been persuaded into letting matters take their due course under the constitution. This, of course, means that action to some extent will be delayed.

Action, we need not point out, has been considerably delayed on the part of the United States, by the fact that President Wilson has had to consult Congress. But that is the way in republics. President Wilson, with all of the House and 90 per cent of the Senate behind him, has felt compelled to call a special session of the latter body in order that it may revise its rules and give him the vote on the Armed Neutrality Bill that was withheld by the now infamous filibuster. He goes that far, shows that restraint, in deference to, and to uphold the principles upon which the Republic of the United States is founded.

President Li, we like to think, is holding out now, as he did in moments very critical to his country and to himself when Yuan Shih-k'ai was in power: he is holding out for the principles upon which the Republic of China is founded and upon which only it can survive. He helped save the republic in the day of Yuan's ambition for the throne by standing fast to these principles.

President Wilson, though his course may prove costly, is holding to the constitutional procedure and refusing to establish a precedent that would be a departure from it. President Li seems equally determined that in the present matter of China's proposed severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, war on Germany and a war alliance with the Entente Powers, this country shall follow the same constitutional course.

China, it must not be forgotten, took the first step in this matter or the advice of the United States after efforts in a similar direction by the Entente had met with failure. Who then can blame China if she goes slowly while awaiting further action by the Power whose lead she is following?

As we indicated yesterday, we think President Li wishes to keep China's action in line with that of the United States, and it seems to us that he is now trying to prevent a precipitate and unauthorised action by his Cabinet that might complicate matters for America and put this country off the course it desires to follow.

The Battle Leaders**Selection Of Marshal Haig Appears Amply Justified**

(From the Nation)

A sentence in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch throws an interesting light on the role of the leaders of the modern massed armies. He writes: "With such large forces as we now have in the field, the control exercised by a Commander-in-Chief is necessarily restricted to a general guidance, and great responsibilities devolve on the Army commanders." The point is indeed self evident. The control over troops varies inversely with the number of the command, the subaltern pointing his men to some particular feature in the immediate foreground, and the Commander-in-Chief suggesting merely the broad outlines of a movement, and retaining in action chiefly the power of direction and the role of referee. The position is inevitable since armies have grown to their present extent, and it has on consequence of the utmost importance. A commander-in-chief is chosen for his tactical ability from among the army commanders; but he becomes at once almost isolated from tactical control. His function must be strategical control; the tactical handling of troops in action passing from his grasp into that of the army commanders. How different might history have been if the great soldiers of the past had been compelled to leave the execution of their plans to subordinates! Tactical decisions have a greater importance than the strategical in direct proportion to their number. Good fighting will redeem faulty strategy, but no strategy can succeed in the face of bad tactics. Good fighting redeemed the German strategical defeat of the Marne, though it could not redeem it wholly. Good fighting restored the German line against Russia.

We find ourselves, therefore, driven to regard more attentively the commanders who actually control the fighting, and the evidence is reassuring. Sir Douglas Haig's despatch contains many incidental lines which tend to convince us that his selection as Commander-in-Chief has been fully justified. He shows himself rapid and original in decision, bold and skilful in his plans, tactful in his dealing with men. His reference to Sir Henry Rawlinson complete the picture of a leader who deserves confidence. At the beginning of the Battle of the Somme, Sir Henry Rawlinson was placed in command of five times as many troops as Sir Douglas Haig commanded at the beginning of the war, and though part of his army was placed under another command after July 1, the object was to assure his undivided attention to the area of the main attack. In passing we may suggest that the fullest tactical control will probably be found to be limited to about the force which Sir Henry commanded after July 1, and the unit of the future may be that and no longer the division. Sir Douglas Haig praises General Rawlinson for his "cool and sound judgment," his "tact and determination"; and we find him deploying his troops correctly and coolly in the night, and successfully using a force of cavalry to clear High Wood. It is useful to examine these facts, since it will be remembered that in one of Lord French's despatches General Rawlinson is, in effect, censured for refusing to hazard his command against Menin. If we were to judge by that despatch, we might declare Sir Henry to be over-cautious, whereas some of his tactics in the Haig despatch, though cordially approved by his chief and acclaimed by their success, might suggest a certain rashness. Taking the two criticisms together, it is reasonable to infer that we have in him a sound leader ready to make a daring innovation or order a difficult operation when the circumstances favor them, but prudent enough to avoid undue risks. Experts will always dispute on the use of cavalry in positional warfare. But they have been used several times and with success. And this decision is almost commonplace, compared with the order to new troops to deploy in the darkness. General Rawlinson has seen much of this war since his attempt to assist the retreat from Antwerp, and he occupies an honorable position in the greatest battle of the world.

General Allenby, who commanded at Gommecourt, and General Sir Hubert Gough, who took over the section from La Boisselle to the Serre road after July 1, are more shadowy figures. General Allenby had little chance to distinguish himself; but Sir Hubert Gough contrived some considerable successes. We cannot doubt that in them we have competent directors of the tactics

of victory. And we have in the West the generals who elaborated these tactics. It was Petain who first put them to the test at Notre Dame de Lorette, and this consummate tactician was called to Verdun when our Ally accepted the German gage of battle there. It was he who set the measure of the struggle and maintained it for months. Nivelle carried it on when Petain took over the command of the central armies, and this he planned those extraordinary recoils which show the winning tactics at their highest perfection. The new French Commander-in-Chief knows what can be done, and can be trusted to do it with Mangin as his local successor. But these are the commanders who have most recently come to the front. Foch is an army commander second to none in any part of the battle area. His fighting retreat to cover the French troops after Morhange at once stamped him for an ability in action equal to his brilliancy and stimulating force in strategical theory. His defeat of Hausen on the Marne decided that gigantic struggle. Only a commander of singular coolness and daring could have held his own against such superior forces, and then struck the decisive blow that put the Prussian guard to flight. His control of the French contribution to the Battle of the Somme has been masterly. Allowing for all his advantages it still seems almost incredible that he should have swept so swiftly and easily to Peronne. But of greater importance to us is the evolution and application of those tactics which have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, and impaired his moral by capturing his positions at a cost of extremely few casualties. There is also General Dubail, who holds the Eastern front of France, and must by this time be an adept in mountain warfare, since he has conducted the Vosges defence since August, 1914.

If we regard these generals on the Western front with a closer eye, it is because the West concern us, indeed the war, far more intimately and decisively than any other front. But in the East it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it is leadership that has won the German success in Rumania. Mackensen is probably their most skilful commander in the field, and with Falkenhayn as an assistant, the escape of the poorly-led Rumanian armies could only be postponed till the enemy's deployment was complete. But now the Rumanian front becomes an extension of Brusiloff's flank. This, again, carries with it the fate of the line in Galicia, and we are impelled to examine the bases of a Russo-Rumanian recoil, or at least of a steadfast resistance. Some of the material of the commands is undoubtedly good. Berthelot, Joffre's former assistant, is helping in an advisory capacity. The captor of Brody, Sakharoff, has a position of authority, but since only a small corner of the Dobrudja is now held, it is difficult to say what it is. Unless a recovery is made on the Sereth, the fate of the Russian line may turn on the ability of Lechitsky, who cleared the Bukhovina last June and July. He is a bold and resourceful leader; but if his flank is turned his position will require all his resourcefulness and prompt support.

By The Rivers Of Babylon

"It was a characteristic German touch that when the order was issued for the young Belgians to assemble at the railroad station for deportation to Germany they were notified to bring with them any portable musical instruments on which they played," says the *New York Independent*.

"Just so the slavedrivers when they sent their negroes down the river saw to it that they went with a banjo on the knee. We may assume that the Belgians at forced labor by the Elbe or the Rhine will find the 127th Psalm their favorite chapter."

"For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song, and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying 'Sing us one of the songs of Zion.' How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

"Many an article has been written in the last two years comparing Prussia with Assyria, and new analogies continue to appear."

Have Thou Moderation

"Have thou moderation in all things; keep thyself from wild joy and from wailing sorrow; strive to hold the soul in harmony and concord, like the strings of a well-tuned harp," said Pythagoras.

"To possess a sane outlook on life is a prime requisite for living long," says Dr. C. H. Lerrigo in the New York Outlook. Serenity, courage, poise, determination, all are important factors. It may be that there is a physiologic center which controls the ageing of the body, as is claimed but, even so, we may be sure that it reacts to these psychic influences."

Vigorous Campaign For Food Saving

The Food Controller's Department has already grown too big for the accommodation provided at Grosvenor House, and it has been found necessary to take over additional premises. Three houses have been secured. One of them, 35, Park-street, was formerly the residence of Baron Bruno Schröder. The other two are numbered 18 and 29 in Upper Grosvenor-street.

It was announced yesterday (says *The Times* of 17th ult.) that Lord Devonport is to be new Chairman of the Sugar Commission, and that the Commission will to some extent be reconstructed. As the distribution of sugar and the regulation of the uses to which it may be put are essentially matters on which the Food Controller must take action, it will make for smooth working that the Commission should in a way be brought within the machinery of the Ministry of Food, and that Lord Devonport should be at the head of it. Sugar is scarce than it has yet been during the war, and its consumption must be rigidly controlled if varying interests and needs are to be reconciled and an equitable distribution maintained.

Two appointments to Lord Devonport's staff, now officially announced, were mentioned in *The Times* yesterday. Mr. Udny Yule, one of the honorary secretaries of the Council of the Royal Statistical Society, is to be head of the Information and Statistical Bureau of the Ministry. Mr. Yule, who is a lecturer on statistics in the University of Cambridge, has been at the Army Contracts Department of the War Office since June, 1916. His work now entails a considerable amount of statistical research in regard to such matters as foodstuffs and fertilizers. A special point which is being closely investigated relates to the methods adopted by other countries in regard to food economies. With Mr. Yule is associated Professor T. B. Wood, of Cafus College, Cambridge, Drapers Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge. Professor Wood is also a member of the Committee of the Royal Society on the Food Supplies of the United Kingdom, and his special branch is nutrition. Professor W. H. Thompson, Professor of Physiology of the University of Dublin, will also shortly become a member of this information Bureau of the Ministry of Food.

Official Economy Hints

The Food Controller intends to launch at the earliest possible moment a vigorous food economy campaign. Plans are now being considered. Meanwhile the special Press Bureau of the Ministry is already issuing hints on food saving. The public are advised to eat green vegetables, which are necessary to health, as they are in season, but to consume fewer potatoes, in view of the deficiency in the supply. The Board of Agriculture is similarly advising the public to economise in potatoes by cooking them in their jackets and thus reducing the loss to a minimum. The most nutritious part of the potato, it is pointed out, is that nearest the skin.

For a meatless meal the use of haricot beans or dried peas is recommended by the Ministry of Food. They can be made into soup, or after being soaked in water can be eaten as a dish. Cheese is recommended as a good substitute for meat, but as cheese is scarce, it should not be eaten at the same meal with meat. This is a curious commentary on the throwing in of cheese with the two or three course meals of Mr. Runciman's regulations. The fact that cheese does not count as a course in lunch or dinner taken at a restaurant has led to the eating of it at the end of a meal by almost everyone.

No decision has yet been reached as to the way in which the restaurant will be amended. There appears to be an impression abroad that Lord Devonport proposes to cancel the existing Regulation of Meals Order issued by the Board of Trade, and the Food Controller desires it to be known that this is not the case. The present position is that the Order is undergoing rigid examination with a view to possible amendment in the direction of increased economy.

Another hint from the Department is to home gardeners. They are advised to cultivate in the spring broad beans and peas.

A Year's Increase in Prices

Some indication of the need of economy in the consumption of food is to be found in the official statistics relating to retail prices. It is shown in the Board of Trade Labor Gazette that on January 1 the average increase of prices over those of July, 1914, was 37 per cent. In other words, food which cost only £1 before the war now costs about £1 17s 5d. A year ago the increase was only 45 per cent. Of the total increase of 37 per cent, 6 per cent is due to additional taxation on tea and sugar imposed since the beginning of the war, but only 1 per cent

is due to such additional taxation in 1916.

The Board of Trade figures are based on over 500 returns of predominant prices relating to the principal articles of food in number of shops in every town in the kingdom with over 50,000 inhabitants, and also in the smaller towns and other representative places. The average percentage increases in retail prices of food at the beginning of each month of 1916 as compared with prices in July, 1914, is shown in the following table:

per cent	per cent
January 45	August 60
February 47	September 65
March 48	October 68
April 49	November 78
May 55	December 84
June 59	December (end) 87
July 61	

At the beginning of December butchers' meat averaged about 5½d. per lb. above the price ruling in July, 1914. During the month there were further advances of 2 to 3 per cent. Bacon prices are now between 50 and 60 per cent above those prevailing immediately before the war. At the end of last month the price of fish was about one-third higher than a year ago. Bread last month was 73 per cent above the normal level, while retail prices of flour had risen to 88 per cent above pre-war rates. Butter is 70 per cent dearer as the result of the war, and cheese has gone up in price by 75 per cent. Margarine, however, costs only 25 per cent more than it did in peace time. Potatoes remained comparatively normal in price until April, 1916, but remarkable rises then set in, with the result that at the end of the year the average charge was 10¾d. per lb., or about 130 per cent higher than in December of 1915.

It must be noted that in estimating an increase of 37 per cent in family budgets no allowance is made for changes in dietary, which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war. As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction it may be said that, if eggs were eliminated from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 37, would be 45.

While figures for Berlin and Vienna no longer afford any index to the state of supplies, and, being based on artificially fixed maximum prices, are not comparable with figures which are mainly based on the prices in a free market, it may be said that, as compared with July, 1914, retail food prices in Berlin in November last were nearly 111 per cent higher than before the war. That is to say, it was necessary to spend £2 2s. 2½d. to buy food that in peace time cost only £1. No quotations are now given for split peas and haricot beans, and the price quoted for coffee is that of a mixture containing only 25 per cent of genuine coffee. Quotations for other articles show that rice has increased in price by 420 per cent; eggs by 357 per cent; lard by 315 per cent; and bacon by 249 per cent. November prices in Vienna were approximately 177 per cent above those of July, 1914—so that it cost £2 12s. 5d. to buy what was in peace time a sovereign's worth of food.

In Norway the average rise in prices since the beginning of the war has been rather over four-fifths. In the United States there has been an advance of 18 per cent—less than one-fifth.

Between The Two

"It is the weakness of the ultrapacifist, from the historic point of view, that he would write *fals* to the book of international evolution," writes Simeon Strunsky in the *Yale Review*. "We have not done that even to the book of national evolution. The absolute rule of law does not obtain in any community."

"The pacifist writes at the end of the novel, 'And they lived happy ever afterward.' Opposed to him is the man who regards himself as an uncompromising realist, and says, 'Oh, no, the man and the woman will go on quarrelling to the end of time.'

"Between the two there is room for the plain observer of life who merely predicts for his hero and heroine a steady progress through misunderstanding and strife to a tolerable condition of sympathy and forbearance."

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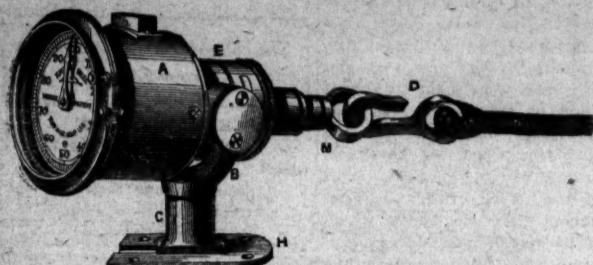
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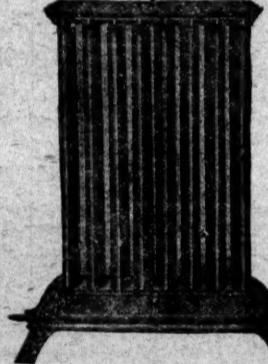
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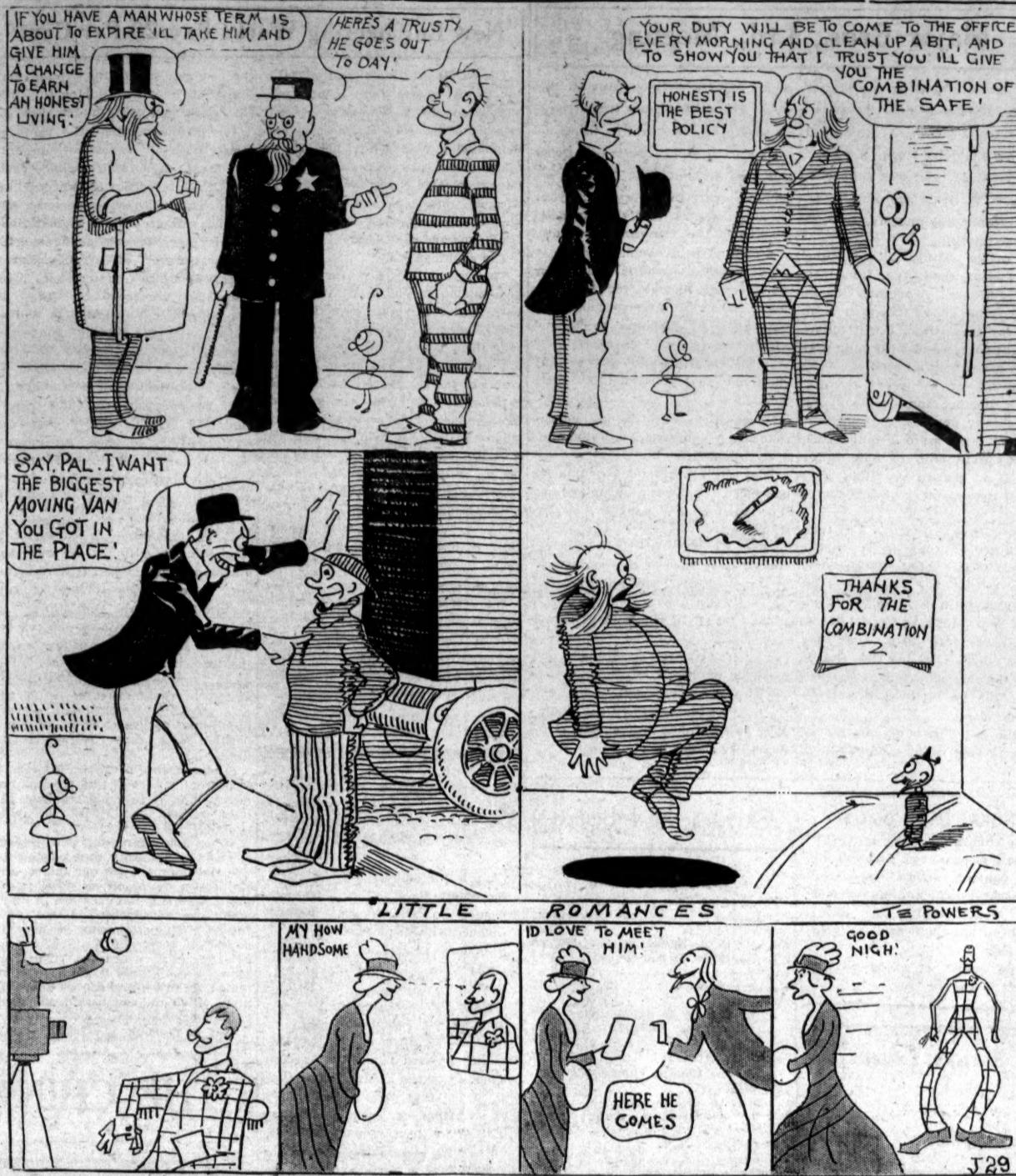
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Scotsmen south of the border always make it a point, whenever possible, to return home for New Year's Day. This year, however, it seemed for some little time as if it would not be possible in any instance. A Scots member put the matter in the House of Commons clearly enough. "How can you expect us to go home," he asked, "when they are going to charge us 50 per cent more to come back than to go?" He alluded, of course, to the 50 per cent rise in railway fares which came into operation on New Year's Day. It is gratifying to find that all difficulties were later removed by the announcement that return tickets issued up to midnight on December 31, would be at the old rate. Indeed, so completely

was harmony restored by the announcement that not a few recognized the opportunity for an obvious bargain, and naturally went north to secure it.

Every one has heard of the Scotswoman who expressed a conviction that the war would not last as long as some people supposed, because her Jock had gone to the front that morning in an "awfu' rage." Now there is a story of a fisherman, "a skipper fra Grimsby," who in the course of a voyage for conveying supplies from somewhere in the Aegean to somewhere else in the same waters, declared confidentially, "If only t' Kayser 'ad knowned as 'ow we 'ad trawlers, there 'd never 'av' been no war."

The Periods Of Hebrew Literature

"Hebrew literature did not end with the close of the canon of the Old Testament, but has continued its existence through all the devious paths of Jewish history down to our own time," writes A. S. Waldstein. "Hebrew literature has shared the fortunes of the Jewish people; it has been awayed by the same influences, and subject to the same varying pressure. For two reasons the line of demarcation between the different periods of this literature stands out very clearly against the light of history, perhaps more than in any other literature. In the first place, as the Jewish spirit has always been collective rather than individualistic, the movement of Hebrew literature has generally been, so to speak, en masse; and it is always

easier to define the limits of a collective movement than to trace individual tastes and influences. Secondly, the various periods of Hebrew literature, at least up to the Nineteenth Century, were as a whole co-extensive with the periods of Jewish history as connected with this or that particular country. It is enough to recall the history of the Jews in Spain, for example, and the so-called Spanish period of Hebrew literature immediately stands before the mind's eye, clear-cut, well-rounded, and well-defined. The division of Hebrew literature into distinct periods, is, therefore, easy and natural.

"The literary production that immediately followed the Bible, that was dependent upon it . . . was the Talmudic literature. This, probably,

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RICH, SAFE MILK**Connell Bros. Company**

AGENTS FOR CHINA



The Paint with the largest Sale in China
"Cygnotite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.
"Cygnotite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

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SHANGHAI



embraces a longer period than the Bible, beginning long before the close of the canon of the Old Testament and continuing down to the tenth century, when the Talmudic colleges in Babylonia were closed."

But some time before the close of the Talmudic canon Hebrew literature had come under the potent influence of Arabic culture. The various literary branches which, in the Talmud, had been heaped in a confused jumble, now began to be differentiated and systematised, while the individual element became more defined and more pronounced. This period culminated in the so-called Spanish age of Hebrew literature (c. 1000-1300), the Iberian peninsula being then the main center of literary activity."

The beginning of the Eighteenth Century marks a renaissance in Hebrew letters. It was in Italy that this revival was initiated. The Jews of that country had been for centuries under the influence of Spanish Jewry; with them, moreover, a number of Jews driven from Spain had found refuge. In Italy, therefore, the tradition of the Jews of the Iberian peninsula and their splendid achievements lingered to a later age than elsewhere in Europe, with the exception of Turkey. . . . The revival in Hebrew literature, however, began as a movement about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Italy still contributed its share to Jewish learning as well as to Hebrew literature. The sonnet, for example, which originated in Italy, was first introduced into Hebrew by poets of that country, notably by the Luzzatto family. But Germany now became the center.

In the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century the center of activity in Hebrew literature was transferred to Galicia. In Germany many causes had conspired to effect a divorce between the Hebrew language and Jewry. . . . As big traders and merchants, the Jews of that country, chafing under the pressure of political disabilities, then still prevailing in Germany, found the native language more available than Hebrew for purposes both of commerce and emancipation. In Galicia however their economic and social condition was different. There they were leading a more or less sedentary Ghetto life, being petty traders and artisans. Moreover, in Galicia, a country of divers tongues, Hebrew could easily hold its own among the Jews. This language, therefore, became a more natural literary expression of the illuminati in this country than it had been in Germany.

This age commonly called the Galician period of Hebrew literature, was by no means confined to Galicia. Jewish learning had able representatives in other countries: Germany, Italy, Russia; and as for poetry the foremost poet of the time, Adam Lebedzohn, was not a Galician but a Russian Jew.

In Russia the Haskalah (1750-1850) assumed a peculiar character. In other places it was influenced by surrounding circumstances and surrounding culture; in that country it was hardly touched, at its inception by the Russian spirit, but was still dominated by that of Germany. . . . It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century, after Russia had taken the lead in Hebrew literature, that Russian influences began to tell upon the Haskalah, leading it off upon a divergent line."

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKSF. 126 Bubbling Well Rd
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway

Scotch Bakery.



Always the best
dance music
—Victrola

Perfect music for every dance occasion — whether the most formal or the most informal.

Victrola dance music always has a "dancy" quality that gives wings to your feet. Always the most popular and most melodious selections — always played by musicians skilled in the music of the dance.

Ask us about easy terms on
Victrolas, \$15 to \$400.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victrola
A MUSICAL WORK



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620 B.
Chartered	559 10s.
Rosso-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 45 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	8945
Yangtze	2500 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Prc.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	106s.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 57
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 X D.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	10s. 0d.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 0.50 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 0d.
Central Stores	30 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	30 1/2 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158 1/2
E-wo Pref.	10s. 10s.
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Lao-tung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 49
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 115 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 42 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
Chun Sugar	\$10 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros.	40 s.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 18
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	500
Lane, Crawford	892 1/2 B.
Moutrie	525
Watson	86 2/3 B.
Weeks	18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Ama	Tls. 11 B.
Ambers	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.85 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1912	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.40 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/4 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9 1/2
Kroewok Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ropah	Tls. 0.95 S.
Samagagas	Tls. 7 1/2
Seeko	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 17 1/2
Sua Mangis	Tls. 6.15 Sa.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1 20
Shanghai Sereman	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.90 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 07 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 Sa.
Ubobi	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Zhangbo	Tls. 6.15 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Asb.	8 2
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 75
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 No.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 86
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220 B.
S. Sellers. S. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Major Bros., Ltd., Meeting

The annual meeting of Major Brothers, Ltd., was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. A. R. Burkhill and Sons, Kiukiang Road. Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, and was supported by Messrs. G. Grayrigge and C. H. Purcell (directors) and Mr. J. V. C. Davis (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, As the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read.

The result of the year's working shows a distinct improvement due to the better demand for our products and the more remunerative prices we were able to obtain for them. I am glad to say that prospects for the present year are favorable.

With regard to the Accounts, there is little for me to say, except that we have reduced our indebtedness to our Bankers and Secretaries from Tls. 96,559.96 on December 31, 1915, to Tls. 77,021.73 on the same date 1916, and your Directors hope that by the end of the present financial year, our overdrafts will be again substantially reduced.

All the buildings and machinery have been kept in a good state of repair and the money spent on this work, Tls. 4,663.42, has been charged to Working Account as usual.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, Tls. 15,486.54, we propose carrying forward; your Directors regret that the financial position of the Company precludes any idea of a dividend.

The greatest credit is due to our Manager, Mr. Shengle, for the year's work; he has had a very arduous time and had many difficulties to contend with.

I shall be happy to answer any questions that Shareholders may have to ask.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the report and accounts as presented be passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the company—proposed by Mr. Purcell and seconded by the Chairman.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor to the Company—proposed by Mr. J. Liddell and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkhill.

This was all the business, and the meeting terminated after the Chairman had thanked shareholders for their attendance.

New Engineering Works Pay 20 Per Cent

The payment of a dividend of Tls. 1, equal to twenty per cent, was authorised at the annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Yuemingyuen Road, yesterday. Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided and the other directors present were Messrs. A. W. Brankston and J. C. Dyer.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, have been in your hands for some time and I will, therefore, with your permission, bring them as read.

I am sure you will agree that the result of the year's working is highly satisfactory. It constitutes a record in the annuals of the company's affairs. This is mainly due to our having had a record turn-over, as a result, no doubt, of the congestion in all shipping yards in Great Britain, so that a large number of ships have preferred to undergo whatever repairs were required out here, where they could be undertaken promptly and without any delay.

Our works have consequently been fully occupied throughout the year and we have had several large overhauls and re-classing jobs, all of which have assisted in bringing about the satisfactory showing before you.

Before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the accounts, I will, as usual, make a few remarks with reference to the various items. As you will see, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 334,413.36, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:

Sundry debtors, Tls. 122,759.20.

The greater part of this amount has meanwhile been collected and the balance will, no doubt, be paid shortly.

When last addressing you, I mentioned the necessity that existed for the development of our plant and properties as much as possible, in preparation for the increase of work which we anticipated in the near future. This program is now in course of progress, as is evidenced by the dock extension. Furthermore, negotiations have been completed for the purchase of about 17 mow of land separating our dock from the old Vulcan Works.

The acquisition of this property, which we formerly only held under lease, gives us a continuous foreshore right of 1,200 feet and links up both our works. We have been able to berth as many as nine vessels at time on this river frontage and I am sure you will agree that the acquisition of this land greatly enhances the value of the company's property and much facilitates the working of our business, besides permitting us freer and wider scope for future development.

In addition to the above, further improvements to our plant are being undertaken, all of which I need hardly point out, necessitate a considerable cash outlay, but will materially increase the earning powers of our company. Our works have been kept extremely busy during the first two months of the new year and present indications point to a continuation of this activity, so that the prospects before us for the working year which we have just begun are very encouraging. Our dock has been fully engaged throughout the year, during which period 75 vessels were docked, approximating 130,000 tons, as well as a large number of lighters, tugs, pontoons, etc.

This is all I have to say and, before sitting down, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may like to ask.

No questions were asked and resolutions were unanimously passed authorising the division of the profits as suggested, re-electing Mr. Brankston to the board and re-appointed Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson as auditors.

Mr. H. H. Read said that, as they had such a very handsome profit, of which only a little over a quarter had been used to pay out a dividend, he thought they could afford to give something to the war funds.

The chairman said that this matter had been discussed by the board and they preferred to let the suggestion come from the shareholders.

Their idea was to donate £500 to the Sailors' Orphans Fund, which was the one most closely connected with their interests.

Mr. Read made a proposal accordingly, which Mr. W. S. Jackson seconded and it was agreed to unanimously.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,800,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amittear Delio Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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Agencies and Branches and also on

the principal Commercial Cities

throughout the world. Bills of Ex-

change bought and received for

Collection. Travelling Letters of

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of Banking and Exchange business

undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current De-

posit Account, according to arrange-

ment.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des

Fonds-Bas; Crédit Industriel et

Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London

and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir

National d'Escompte des

Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives de-

posits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour

L'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de

Belgique

Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Société Générale de

Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Société Générale de Bel-

gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisiense,

Société Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of

New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$23,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietary

\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

H. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, [Chairman]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,

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G. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 9	5.00 a.m.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	11.30 a.m.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
..	17	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	19	New York, Panama	Tokwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	31	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Apr 2	6.30 a.m.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	6.30 a.m.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 8	5.00 a.m.	Moto, Kobe and Osaka	Kumane maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	9.00 a.m.	Nagasaki	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	10.11.30 a.m.	Nagasaki, Moto & Kobe	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	13.11.30 a.m.	Kobe & Yokohama	Hakusui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	19	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27	Moto, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	31	Moto, Kobe & Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17	Moto, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	19	Moto, Kobe & Yokohama	Pushkin	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	27	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	31	Moto, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	31	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 11	11.3	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23 11.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 7	4.00 a.m.	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	7	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi.	N.C.S. Co.
..	7	D.L. Hongkong	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 8.30	Ningpo	Lai Chien	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.
..	8 11.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 A. 4.00	Tsingtao & Canton	Chiuyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.
..	9 11.00*	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	11 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	12	Manila via Hongkong	Ecuador	Br.	B. & S.
..	13	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	13 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
..	15	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	16	5.30* Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
..	17	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	10	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 7	3.00 a.m.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantien	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. K.
..	9 11.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. K.
..	9 3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	9	Chinwangtso	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
..	10	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
..	10 9.00*	Tsingtao	One maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	10 D.L.	Chefoo & Dairen	Kwangsse	Br.	B. & S.
..	13 1.30	Dairen	sakai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 7	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.		
..	7 M.N. do	Chinkin	Chi.	B. & S.		
..	8 M.N. do	Katu	Br.	I.M. & Co.		
..	8 M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.		
..	9 M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.		
..	9 M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.		
..	9 M.N. do	Fatung	Br.	B. & S.		
..	10 M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.		
..	11 M.N. do	Slangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.		
..	11 M.N. do	Kiangtso	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		
..	12 M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		
..	12 M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.		
..	14 M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.		
..	14 M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.		

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 6	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
..	6 Houshou & Canton	Chinan	1450	Br.	B. & S.	
..	6 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kinsing	1278	Jap.	S. M.R.	WSW
..	6 Hongkong	Shantien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
..	6 Japan	Yechigo maru	1615	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	KLYW
..	6 Hongkong	Ka ko maru	957	Jap.	G.	
..	6 Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
..	6 Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.	KLYW
..	6 Tingsiao	Dsinechizan maru	Jap.			

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 6	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 Houshou & Canton	Chinan	1450	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kinsing	1278	Jap.	S. M.R.
..	6 Hongkong	Shantien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 Japan	Yechigo maru	1615	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
..	6 Hongkong	Ka ko maru	957	Jap.	G.
..	6 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tsengtuan	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
..	6 Dairen	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	
..	6 Chinwangtso	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	6 Houshou	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	6 Weihaiwei	Manila maru	6002	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	6 Nimpox	Kiangteem	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

| Section |
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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

TONS.

IYO MARU	12,500	Mar. 11
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. 23
KITANO MARU	16,000	April 1

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 | Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 13, 1917 |SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 | Capt. I. Noma, Apr. 2, 1917 |AWA MARU 12,500 | Capt. K. Hayashi, May 6, 1917 |

NEW YORK via PANAMA

TOKIWA MARU 15,000 | Mar. 19, 1917 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU 5,000 | Capt. K. Takano, Mar. 10 |YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 | Capt. K. Sudzuki, Mar. 13 |OMI MARU 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, Mar. 17 |NIIGATA MARU 4,000 | Capt. K. Ohosawa, Mar. 20 |CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 | Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 24 |

SHANGHAI, KORE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 9,500 | Capt. K. Yagin, Mar. 8, 1917 |KASUGA MARU 7,000 | Capt. S. Saito, Mar. 15, 1917 |

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 | Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 13, 1917 |FUSHIMI MARU 12,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, Mar. 19, 1917 |

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 | Mar. 16, 1917 |

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

TANGO MARU 14,000 | Capt. K. Soyeda, Mar. 19, 1917 |NIKKO MARU 10,000 | Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917 |

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	↑ Luxe	Mail	Mail
101	S.	1.	0	—	1705	1950	102.
B. S.	B. S.	1.	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central	1220	1950	1020
2846	886	300	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1955	1700	720
2846	1112	685	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-East	1950	1653	710
2846	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1950	1645	700
1901	1186	660	84	arr. Mukden	200	1040	—
1901	580	2310	524				

Local	Mail	5.	3.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	↑	Mail	Local
				dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	
715	1130	—	0	—	1705	1950	102.
726	1100	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1655	1941
745	1200	—	—	—	1651	1911	—
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsingchow	arr. Tsingchow	1382	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	1046	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsingchow	arr. Tsingchow	806	845
7.	2081	—	220	—	—	2.	3.
1009	2231	—	266	dep. Tsingchow	arr. Tsingchow	766	1812
1300	038	—	318	arr. Tsingchow	dep. Tsingchow	601	1542
1315	048	—	318	dep. Tsingchow	arr. Tsingchow	349	1311
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lucheng	arr. Lucheng	339	1266
1818	450	—	—	arr. Tsingchow	dep. Tsingchow	120	1082
9.	420	—	—	—	—	2388	810
2000	457	—	—	dep. Tsingchow	arr. Tsingchow	2339	207
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep. Pengpu	1988	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Chuchow	arr. Chuchow	1946	142
1657	1182	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep. Pukow	1648	928
1848	1320	—	—	—	—	1550	728

Express	Express	↓	Shanghai-Nanking Line	↑	Express	Express
16.	10.	—	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking-Ferry	1410	15.
B. S.	B. S.	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	1415	650
2890	1420	—	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Shanghai-North	786	2300
700	2120	—	193	—		

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tsingchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.
(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)CAPITAL \$6,000,000
In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency full paid)

THE Share bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full or liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.NOTICE
Opium Delivery Order

NOTICE is hereby given that duplicate of the undermentioned Delivery Order drawn on us, the original of which has been declared to have been lost, has been issued to Hungtai (鴻泰) and that the said original has been declared cancelled.

NUMBER DATE CARGO
4702 11/11/15 Patna Opium New Duty.DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
23 The Bund.

12890

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government ContractorsMaterials of every description
for EngineeringNaval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

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66-69 North Soochow Road,
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Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and
Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

THE Races will be run on Saturday, March 10, 1917 (weather permitting). The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children. The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate—Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for win and place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.
12973

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. B. Walker has been appointed Secretary and General Manager of this Company from date. Mr. R. R. McKeown, recently arrived from the "Cadillac" works, will be in charge of our repairs department.

Kindly note the following changes in our Telephone Numbers:

2661 Office
3807 Repairs and Engineering
3809 Hire
Shanghai, March 5th, 1917.
12984

The Automobile Club of China.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on Thursday, 22nd March, 1917, at 5 p.m., in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, No. 1 Yuemingyuan Road, Shanghai, when Resolutions as circulated to Members with the Annual Report and Accounts will be proposed by the Committee.

Members desirous of bringing forward any resolution are requested to notify the Secretary of same immediately.

Those Members who have not already done so are requested to send their Subscription of Tls. 10 for 1917 to the Secretary.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.
3G Peking Road.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1917.
12982

NOTICE

Mr. H. D. Fuller is no more connected with the business of this firm.

(Signed) Star Garage Co.
12981

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:
Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Art Descriptions, Opinions, etc. etc.
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Bill Smith was a fireman, with brass boots and hat.

And when called to a fire in somebody's flat,

Took four sips of Crawford's when first he arrives;

Climbs a thousand-foot ladder and saves forty lives.

Crawford's "SPECIAL RESERVE" is the most palatable Scotch on THE CHINA MARKET

Ask Bill

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that Mr. F. G. Boulon has accepted an engagement with this Company.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS

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Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

When you think

of

Szechwan Province,

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China.

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of
British Wounded Soldiers

Under the patronage of

SIR EVERARD FRASER

MADAME THUE will produce

"La Belle Helene"

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the French Composer, Offenbach.

(In English.)

Saturday, March 10th, 12th and 14th, at 9 o'clock.

First Performance Seats \$5.00. Boxes sold privately. Second and third performances, usual prices. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

12989

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe

the American Dentist, has

REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

11a Nanking Road

(Entrance over Denniston and Sullivan)

12980

Elegant Millinery

Showing Now at the

Modes de Paris

(high-class tailoring)

9f. Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course

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"The Best I Ever Used."

75 cents per pound can.

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

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Mark X opposite the course you wish to study and mail coupon to the

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Office 11, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
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(Yangkangpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT

We give you a further advantage viz.,

Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock am, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12985 T. F.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and veranda attached.

With or without board. Apply to

45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to

Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12952 M 7

SITUATION VACANT

NURSE WANTED, to look after one child; capable, experienced; good salary. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

12848

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat by Britisher. Please state lowest terms and particulars to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

12959 M 7

Business and Official Notices, are Continued on Page 11

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and veranda) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

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9408

ENERGETIC young man (Japanese), graduate of High Commercial School and possessing small experience of office routine. Salary no object. Please apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS. 12985 M 9

LADY steno-typist, experienced in engineering and commercial note-taking, desires extra work. Notes transcribed on the spot or at home and delivered by 9 next morning. Manuscripts in French also accepted. Neatness and accuracy guaranteed. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS. 12973 M 9

MANAGER with old firm established in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, free for engagement. Neutral, speaking English, French, German, Mandarin dialects. Engineering ability. For interview, apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS. 12970 M 10

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and typist (Chinese) open for engagement during evenings. Accurate and confidential. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS. 12983 M 8

ADVERTISER, 7 years in present employ, desires change of position. Knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, cost and commercial work. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS. 12975 M 7

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WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS. 12968 M 8

TO LET, two well-furnished flats; piano, free taxes, lights, water. Low rental. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road. 12988 M 25

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. 12988 T. F.

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd